THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1775. THE NUMBER 458.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

OPEN TO ALL PARTIES, BUT INFLUENCED BY NONE.

WILLIAMSBURG: PRINTED BY JOHN PINKNEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF CLEMENTINA RIND's CHILDREN.

All Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 1*ſ.* each Time after; long ones in Proportion.——PRINTING WORK, of every Kind, executed with Care and Diſpatch.

PETERSBURG, *October* 7.

THE rebellion is now at an end, and the tranquility of this empire reſtored, by the taking of the rebel Pugatcheff, who has been ſo long the diſturber of it. The empreſs received this agreeable and important news by a courier, who arrived this morning from general Panin with an account that the above mentioned traitor had been bound hand and foot by ſome of the Coſſacks of the Yaick, who were his adherents. The people informing general Panin of their having ſecured him, and of their readineſs to ſubmit, the general immediately ſent prince Galitzin to ſeize Pugatcheff. The people in the revolted provinces have ſince, upon general Panin's arrival among them, returned to their duty. The general is at preſent at a town called Penſa, the inhabitants of which have ſubmitted and obtained pardon, except fifteen of the moſt culpable, who were hanged.

COPENHAGEN, *October* 21. This evening the marriage of his royal highneſs prince Frederick with the princeſs Sophia Frederica of Mecklenbourg Schwerin, was celebrated in the palace of Chriſtianſbourg.

LONDON, *November* 1.

TOMORROW being the birth day of his royal highneſs prince EDWARD, their majeſties fourth ſon, who enters into the 8th year of his age, his majeſty will be complimented on that occaſion at the levee, as will her majeſty, who is to be in town at her own palace.

Thurſday next the right honourable the lord chancellor will hold the ſecond and laſt general ſeal at his lordſhip's houſe, before Michaelmas term.

Letters from Ratiſbon, dated the 10th inſtant, adviſe, that a courier paſſed through that city the preceding day, who ſaid he was going expreſs to Vienna with the account of the death of a crowned head, but did not ſay who.

They write from Carlcroon, in Sweden, that they are very buſy there in equipping twelve ſhips of war, which are ſaid to be deſtined for Pruſſia.

Letters from the Danube adviſe that the Turkiſh deſerters, who were extremely numerous, have committed the moſt terrible ravages in Romelia, and that they have not ſpared Adrianople. Many houſes in that city were pillaged and burnt before the remains of their ſhattered army reached that place.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe that they had received advice, by an Engliſh ſhip that there is at Mahon a ſquadron of eight ſhips of war, three frigates, and two bomb galliots, who were preparing to ſail for Algiers, in order to bombard the reſidence of the dey, who has declared war againſt the Engliſh.

They write from Vienna that about the 15th inſtant, in the night, the unknown priſoner, who has been detained there ſome time, was carried away, accompanied by three commiſſaries, eſcorted by a party of dragoons; they, however, do not know either his quality or the crime with which he is charged, or whither he is carried.

There has been a report circulated of late that the penſions on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment would ſoon be reduced; but the Iriſh will find it a truth, in leſs than four months, that they will be ſaddled with many more, in order to ſtrengthen the hands of government.

A court of aldermen is ſummoned to meet at Guildhall on buſineſs of importance, which will be the laſt in this mayoralty, except that for ſwearing in the lord mayor elect.

The following ſummons has been ſent to the ſeveral aldermen: "Your worſhip is deſired to be at Guildhall on Thurſday next, at 12 o'clock forenoon, being the 3d of November, to accompany the lord mayor elect to the lord chancellor. His lordſhip will be coming from Guildhall preciſely at 1, the lord chancellor having fixed on 2 o'clock."

It is talked that the aldermen Turner and Trecothick intend ſoon to reſign their gowns as aldermen, on account of their ill ſtate of health; and we are informed that Mr. Lee, one of the late ſheriffs, intends offering himſelf a candidate for Vintry ward, in the room of alderman Trecothick.

Extract of a letter from Petersfield, *dated* October 30.

"On Friday laſt, being the day appointed for a ball given here by the honourable captain Lutterell, a very large body of the independent freeholders and inhabitants on horſeback, with favours in their hats, aſſembled four miles off, on the road leading from the captain's country ſeat, to meet him and his company. Twenty four men, dreſſed in white jackets, black velvet caps, and pink ſcarfs, with a like number in white caps, an anchor thereon, and white wands, accompanied by a group of ſelect muſicians, attended the proceſſion, with frequent cheers, and the well timed chorus of 'Britons never will be ſlaves.' The horſes were then taken from captain Lutterell's carriage, and he was drawn into town amidſt the acclamations of above 2000 people, ringing of bells, &c. &c. The captain was accompanied by the carriages of moſt of the neighbouring gentry, who were emulous to demonſtrate on this occaſion their attention to their friend, and to the glorious cauſe in which he was engaged, that of reſcuing an antient and very reſpectable borough from the fetters of tyrannic uſurpation. After the ball, which was the moſt brilliant ever remembered in Petersfield, an elegant ſupper was ſerved up to above 150 perſons, who retired in the greateſt good humour and cordiality. The day following captain Lutterell gave a large table and genteel entertainment to the independent freeholders, who continue to eſpouſe his cauſe with that zealous attachment which reſults from a true ſenſe of the captain's intentions and a proper feeling for their own ſituation. Captain Lutterell, in a ſpeech that carried with it great propriety and ſpirit, pledged himſelf, under their auſpices, to urge with the utmoſt efficacy the petition againſt the returned candidates."

In the year 1724 a candidate offered a voter thirty guineas to be out of town on the day of polling: He took the money, and went into the country according to his contract. The other candidate hearing where he was, commiſſioned a perſon to offer him the ſame ſum to come back and vote; this alſo was received. The man voted for the latter candidate, kept his word with the former, and gained ſixty guineas. This may be relied on as a fact.

Lord Chatham ſtill continues inflexible, notwithſtanding, as it is ſaid, he has within this month had offers to unite himſelf with adminiſtration that few men in the kingdom would have withſtood.

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh *gentleman at* Calais, *who has reſided there ſeveral years, dated* October 18.

"I have juſt time to write a few lines to ſend by captain ——, who is juſt going abroad for London. You have got lord Mansfield home again: That is no news you will ſay; true. Well, but it is ſo. I can tell you ſome, though perhaps it may be ſtale before you get it. You may depend upon what I ſay, when I tell you that prince Mazerino has been ſettling a damn'd piece of buſineſs at Fontainbleau; it is no leſs than a ſcheme for ſeizing ſome of our American ſettlements which ſome years ago they laid claim to, and which are to this day marked out by the French geographers as belonging to their crown. I have not time to ſay as much as I would now, but hope that my countrymen will be prepared for this buſineſs. Though I get a very comfortable livelihood by the French, I cannot but deteſt their dark inſidious actions. The above prince ſet out from Paris a few days ago for London, ſoon after lord Mansfield, and had not got many miles on his road before he was taken ill, and obliged to return to Paris again, where he now lies in a very dangerous ſituation. The princeſs his lady does not come to England with him; for his ſtay is intended to be ſhort, which naturally leads me to think peace will not long continue between the two crowns."

November 2. The divan at Conſtantinople, and that at Boſton, are ſaid to be in ſimilar circumſtances; how to proceed is the difficulty.

No oppoſition will be made by the lord chancellor to Mr. Wilkes's being lord mayor. The ſame reſolution which was taken with reſpect to the county, will be held for the city, which, he hear, is to let Mr. Wilkes take his ſeat in the houſe, and in the city chair, without oppoſition; and that whatever motions he may make in the former place, to hear them with patience, give no anſwer to them, call for the queſtion, and put a negative on them, by dint of the great majority under command. The bleſſed effects of the abuſed freedom of election! for which poſterity may be indebted to thoſe great and noble families, and their friends, who are ſo "deeply impreſſed with the moſt grateful ſenſe of the honour conferred on them," by ſuch free elections.

Death (ſays a correſpondent) brings truth to light. The Inhabitants of Bedfordſhire ſay, that the late duke of Bedford partly fed, and wholly clothed, the poor of ſeven pariſhes for ſome years before his death.

A great perſonage is certainly perfectly reconciled with his brothers, and not many days ago preſented them each with ſomething valuable, he having been previouſly informed that ſuch a preſent would at that time be particularly acceptable.

Tomorrow the ſecond and laſt general ſeal before Michaelmas Term will be held before the lord chancellor at Lincoln's Inn Hall. The maſter of the rolls will attend at one o'clock, if the buſineſs ſhould hold till that time, his lordſhip having fixed two o'clock to receive the lord mayor elect at his houſe in Great Ruſſell Street, Bloomſbury, for the royal approbation.

It is talked of that the parliament will not meet till after Chriſtmas; but this report is given out, and circulated about by lord North, to anſwer a certain purpoſe. His lordſhip knows be experience that ſeveral gentlemen of the patriotic party are fond of keeping that feſtival with their families in the country, and this report is intended to furniſh them with an excuſe for ſtaying till it is over. However, thoſe gentlemen who are ſo fond of country enjoyments may be aſſured, that if the parliament meets before Chriſtmas, and if they ſtay at home to be merry with their friends till after, it will be a melancholy Chriſtmas with the reſt of the nation, and they may as well ſtay away forever.

There are great bets depending that the two members returned for Weſtminſter will not ſit in the houſe as repreſentatives for that city, information having already been given ſufficient to found a petition to the juſtice and impartiality of the next aſſembly within thoſe venerable walls.

Moſt of the members of the laſt houſe of commons having prevailed, the preſent houſe will maintain the honour of the laſt by not admitting Mr. Wilkes into parliament.

At the court of aldermen held yeſterday, Mr. Trecothick begged leave to reſign his gown, which was accepted by the court. Immediately afterwards the late Mr. ſheriff Lee, and Nathaniel Newnham, eſquire, of Botolph Lane, declared themſelves candidates, and ſoon afterwards ſet out on their canvaſs.

The laſt letters received from Paris mention that prince Mazerino, the Spaniſh ambaſſador, then lay given over by his phyſicians in that city.

Extract of a letter from St. Omer's, *dated* October 25.

"Smuggling between France and North America goes on apace at preſent. All the manufacturers at Lyons, Nyme, and Nantz, work night and day to load American ſhips. This you may depend on as real truth. A French officer of my particular acquaintance, juſt come hither with his regiment from Breſt and Port l'Orient, aſſures me that French India goods roſe 20 per cent. in one day at Port l'Orient, by the arrival of ſome American ſhips in that port. What a ſtrange ſet of men they muſt be to remit to France all their ready money, and to keep their creditors in England without a ſixpence! Pity that government ſhould not watch them narrowly on their return to America, and ſeize them."

It is a pity, ſays a correſpondent, but what our countrymen would pay leſs attention to party diſputes, or, if they pleaſe, ſo to term them, the grand affairs of the nation, and more regard to the fine arts, which, from ſeveral late examples, ſeem to require nothing but due encouragement, to riſe equal, if not ſuperior, in England, to what they ever yet have been in the boaſted regions of France and Italy. In the St. James's magazine this month, the public are preſented with a portrait of Moliere, the celebrated dramatic poet, which, in whatever light examined, cannot but give pleaſure to the niceſt connoiſſeur. When we conſider the correct beauty of its expreſſion, and the animated boldneſs, yea delicacy of its deſign, we cannot ſcruple to pronounce it a moſt capital production of an artiſt who does honour to this kingdom.

On Monday laſt John Crawford, junior, eſquire, of Auchinames, was elected member of parliament for the ſhire of Renfrew. After the election, many diſorderly perſons aſſembled at Renfrew from different parts of the country, and in the evening bred much diſturbance, by breaking windows, and knocking down people. A party of the military was obliged to be ſent for from Glaſgow; but before they got to Renfrew, the diſturbance was luckily over, and ſeveral of the ringleaders committed to priſon. One unfortunate man died of intoxication.

Clamatio Civitatis, ſays a correſpondent, in your paper of laſt Friday, pays the lord chancellor Apſley a very bad compliment, when he requeſts him to adviſe the king to put the negative upon Mr. Wilkes's election to the office of lord mayor of this city; for in ſo doing he only begs his lordſhip to aſſume the hateful character of ingratitude towards Mr. Wilkes, as it is entirely and indubitably owing to him that the honourable Mr. Henry Bathurſt, a puiſne judge of the court of common pleas, was raiſed to the dignity of a peer, and lord high chancellor of England, and that his father, from a baron, was made an earl.

The following converſation may be depended on as authentic, and will ſerve to ſhew, as one out of a cloud of other examples, by what permanent principles the arch impoſter has been influenced himſelf, and deſerves to be followed as a political leader. A little before Charles Churchill's death, the arch impoſter, and ſeveral of his friends, were at Churchill's houſe in Parliament Street very merry, over their bottle, talking about the various revolutions in politics which the reſiſtance to general warrants had occaſioned: Very true (ſays the *impoſtor*) but damn me, after all, if I did not commence a *patriot from accident.*" "Why I believe that too, Jack (ſays Churchill) but I hope you do not *continue* one from the ſame cauſe." "Do you ſuſpect me, Charles (ſays the other, looking rather *reproſhfully*) no, no, by G-d I am now a patriot from *neceſſity!*"

Several Engliſh (i. e. Iriſh) officers who have been diſcharged the ſervice of the empreſs of Ruſſia ſince the peace has been concluded, we hear, lately arrived in London, offered themſelves, and were accepted, to do duty in America. They are already ſet out for their deſtination.

There are letters in town from Paris, which inſinuate that the diſmiſſion of the preſent or reſtoration of the old parliament, is matter of ſecondary conſideration with the court of Verſailles, as the miniſter for the marine department dedicates ſeveral hours each day in cloſet conference, and in deliberating with the cabinet miniſters.

The following is a particular account of the perſon who ſhot himſelf near Kew, on Saturday morning, as mentioned in our laſt. Laſt Saturday morning, about three o'clock, one of the ſentinels on duty at Kew, and a watchman belonging to one of the palaces, were alarmed on hearing the report of a piſtol ſo early in the morning, the latter of whom immediately made for the place from whence he thought the report proceeded, where he found a man, of genteel appearance, lying dead on the ground, with his brains blown out, and the piſtol ſticking in his mouth. The watchman immediately called ſome perſons to his aſſiſtance, who carried the body to a room belonging to Kew church. On ſearching the pockets of the deceaſed, ſeveral papers were found, ſome written in French and ſome in Engliſh, the purport of one of which was, "That five or ſix Daniſh judges had robbed him of his ſubſtance by a falſe decree; that an Iriſhman, who had obtained the title of baron, had ſtripped him of what little property he had remaining, by the moſt baſe arts; that he had delivered ſundry petitions in hopes of redreſs, but without obtaining the leaſt relief; that a Charles Johnſon, eſquire, had letters in his favour, and, that being reduced to the utmoſt ſtate of miſery and diſtreſs, he ſealed the veracity of the premiſes with his blood, and returned his tranſmutable body to its primitive element."

November 3. On Tueſday night ſome diſpatches were ſent from lord Dartmouth's office, for the ſeveral governors in North America, to Falmouth, to be forwarded by the packet boat now at that port.

Extract of a letter from Rome, *dated* October 8.

"You know, long before this, that our Pope is dead, who was a great favourite of the Engliſh, and he deſerved it by his extraordinary favours and partialities always ſhewn to them; but as much as he had of your favour, he has died with an equal contempt and diſregard from his own people, for want of giving them as kind a countenance as he did you heretics. All their reſentment now comes out daily in paſquinades and ſatires upon him and his aſſociates or favourites, who certainly were a ſet of but very contemptible people; even ſome of the Engliſh here do not eſcape their laſh in ſome of the ſatires. Many people imagine him to have been poiſoned, and as many others find another cauſe for his extraordinary death, in the extreme folly of his own proceedings, in medicating himſelf for ſome ſcorbutic and other bad humours which he was ſubject to; in ſhort, he died miſerably, and immediately rotted away to an extreme degree, ſo that even embalming him could not preſerve him for the uſual functions that follow the death of a Pope. As to the Tiber fiſhing, it has been this year really unfortunate. The people concerned have had 2500 crowns ſubſcriptions from five Engliſh adventurers. It may be eaſily preſumed their experiment this year has at leaſt coſt them ſo much, without beneſiting them a halfpenny, not for want of pumps, for an ingenious prieſt made them two chain ones, which, with a little alteration from an Engliſh architect here, did the buſineſs very well; but no pumps could do where the water came in as faſt as it was drawn out. They began with a ſingle row of piles groved into one another, and, after many experiments, finding this could not do, they made a double row of piles, fitting up a wall of clay and dung between them; then followed many other experiments of pumping before this could anſwer; what they got out in the day was found fully ſupplied next morning. At laſt, having nearly ſtopped up every leak, and drawn off a good deal of water, they had juſt begun to dig, when an extraordinary flood came down from the mountains, ſwelled the river above all their machinery, deſtroyed their pumps, and it has not ſince ſubſided ſufficiently to make any farther attempts. I believe this winter muſt paſs over before they can even draw up their piles, much leſs dig there. They had at leaſt 16 or 20 men conſtantly at work, without mentioning the extraordinary expence of the wood work. I imagine this will give them a ſurfeit, and prevent future attempts to fiſh for antiquities in the Tiber. I wiſhed, indeed, they could have cleared it and dug, as I imagine their diſappointment of finding any thing conſiderable, or adequate to the expences, will more effectually convince them of the folly of ſuch attempts, which are now palliated with the reaſonable excuſe of the flood that hindered their proceeding."

Extract of a letter from Fontainbleau, *dated* October 23.

"An event happened yeſterday, which was announced two days ago, but no perſon believed it: Our young amiable queen ſupped with the lords and ladies of the court in the *petits appartements*. She invited the ladies, and the king invited the men. This will render the court brilliant and free, for the fatiguing ceremonies being diſpenſed with, all the lords and ladies will aſpire to be admitted to this honour, and will be aſſiduous in paying their court. It is an event without example at the court of France. The *petits appartements* were ſet aſide for the king and his favourites; the queen never appeared there. It is the greateſt proof of the cordiality which ſubſiſts between this young couple, from this etiquette owes its eſtabliſhment to him. All the flatteries [illegible] which we had of the pregnancy of the queen, and M. the [illegible] d'Artois, are unhappily vaniſhed. This is the only uneaſineſs [illegible] nation has felt ſince the beginning of the preſent reign. Indeed there the people more ſatisfied with the adminiſtration in all parts of the kingdom. The ſterility of the royal family, in the flower of their age, cauſes much talk. All the information and diſcoveries which have been made ſince the death of Louis XV. will tranſpire in a ſhort time. Clemency is the prevailing virtue of the new monarch, and his miniſters. Madam de Langeur obtained favour and protection, becauſe ſhe turned evidence. She has diſcovered the deep laid plot to deſtroy the ſtate and annihilate the reigning family. There are ſo many concerned, that policy makes it neceſſary to proceed with much caution. Confinement will be thought more adviſeable than death."

They write from Gibraltar that ſeven ſail of Spaniſh men of war had juſt paſſed the Gut, with ſeveral tranſports under convoy, which appeared full of troops, ſaid to be bound to Carthagena, in the Weſt Indies.

Orders are ſent to the purſers of ſeveral ſhips at Portſmouth and Plymouth to take on board proviſions for ſix months immediately. It is ſaid they are deſtined for the Weſt Indies.

On Monday laſt died, at his ſeat in Leiceſterſhire, the right honourable lord viſcount Wentworth.

A wardmote is to be held this day before the lord mayor at Cutlers Hall, for the election of an alderman of Vintry ward, in the room of Barlow Trecothick, eſquire, who has reſigned his gown.

His majeſty has appointed Stephen Kemble, eſquire, to be deputy adjutant general for North America, in the room of Richard Maitland, eſquire, deceaſed, with the rank of major in the army.

Sir Bullface Doublefee gave lord North ſome very cogent reaſons, ſoon after the diſſolution of the old parliament, that he was the propereſt perſon to be ſpeaker to the new one; otherwiſe, it is ſaid, another perſon who thought of for that office.

It is well known that at the meeting of a new parliament ſeveral members are returned who have no right to ſit there, yet they do ſit there, vote for taxes, new laws, and in all the moſt important matters relating to the whole land. Some of them do ſo perhaps for two or three years, it being often ſo long before all the perſons who had no right to ſit be turned out. With what a ſneer and contempt would an impartial foreigner hear us rejoice in having a repreſentative, if we owned to him that all the laws and votes which paſt during the time thoſe illegally and unfitly returned perſons ſit in that aſſembly are deemed to be the acts of the nation's repreſentatives! what the upper houſe muſt receive as ſuch, and to which the people muſt ſubmit! At the beginning of the laſt new parliament there were, it is ſaid, fifty or ſixty petitions. At this, there will probably be as many, perhaps more. Can any thing, therefore, be more fit and reaſonable than immediately after the choice of a ſpeaker to enquire and determine who have a right to ſit there before any public buſineſs be proceeded on?

The getting a ſeat in parliament, after a general election or diſſolution, is ſomething like what the getting a ſeat in the playhouſe galleries was ſome years ſince, viz. Thoſe who were acquainted with, or could bribe the theatrical miniſtry (the doorkeepers) were ſure of the firſt ſeats, by being let in before the doors were opened, while the reſt, who waited without, and ſtarted fair, beſides having the mortification of ſeeing the beſt places filled, were glad to occupy the back ſeats, if they could get in at all.

Members of parliament, when they enter upon the ſenatorial ſervice, are not much unlike the generality of ſervants, when they apply for places. Some come well recommended, and refer us immediately to their late employers for their characters, as to honeſty, capability, and induſtry; and theſe may be called the genuine patriots. The ſecond claſs come with written characters, and think the ſuſpicious ſcrawl of ſome great man at court a ſufficient recommendation; and theſe are the miniſterial ſervants. Laſtly, ſome preſent themſelves who have no characters at all, at leaſt no good ones; and theſe are thoſe who have changed ſides, betrayed the intereſts of their conſtituents, and are, in a word, the weathercocks, and weather beaten apoſtates, of the conſtitution.

It would not have been amiſs to have had a new parliament houſe for the new parliament, as the preſent one is too ſmall, inconvenient, and obſcure, for the reception of ſo numerous and illuſtrious an aſſembly. There is ſufficient room for ſuch a ſtructure in the Cotton Garden contiguous, and the preſent might with propriety have reverted to its antient purpoſe of a chapel, and would have been extremely uſeful for the members to have heard divine ſervice in, to have taken the holy ſacrament, and every day a ſolemn oath to be true and faithful to the people of England.

A gentleman arrived from France informs us that a Portugueſe ſhip, which was on fire, run into the harbour of Rochfort in the night, when the flames ſet fire to two French men of war, which were entirely conſumed, and upwards of 30 of their crews loſt their lives.

A letter from Newport, Iſle of Wight, dated October 28, ſays: "This being the birth day of the right honourable John Wilkes, eſquire, lord mayor elect, and knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, the morning was uſhered in with ringing of bells, and other demonſtrations of joy. At noon a great number of gentlemen dined at the Bugle Inn. After dinner ſeveral loyal and patriotic healths were drank, with three huzzas; among which the following ſpirited ſentiment was given, with uncommon eclat: "No Popiſh tyrant in a free country." After dinner the famous bull, liberty, was brought to the ſtake in the corn market, when, notwithſtanding a great number of dogs had been entered, only five ventured to encounter him. Mr. Boot's ſhuffling dog, Sawney, ran with violent fury, and it was at firſt doubtful whether he would not pin the bull, but liberty being true game, at length gave him a toſs, and ſent him whiſtling in the air, and no ſooner had he regained his legs, but he ſcampered home, growling at his unhappy fate. Mr. Grafton's dog, Cuckold, was then ſeveral times led round the ring, but the cowardly whelp had not ſpirit to attack him. Mr. Apſley's mongrel cur, Jacobite, was next ſet on, and flew with violent fury in the face of liberty, but liberty inſtantly clapping his horns upon him, cruſhed him to atoms. Old Bully North's fat dog, Treaſury, then ran yelping and barking for a conſiderable time, but liberty at length ſent him capering in the air, amidſt the acclamations of the ſpectators. He was then led home in triumph, and the evening concluded with bonfires, &c."

The conclave of cardinals, who pray for the aſſiſtance of Heaven in their choice of the ſovereign pontiff, it is aſſerted, will be inſpired by the French or Spaniſh court this time, to the great diſſatisfaction of ſome other European powers.

The final deſtruction of the religious orders in Rome is expected to take place as ſoon as the new Pope is elected.

Extract of a letter from Fontainbleau, *dated* October 21.

"Mr. de Chutinſky, counſellor of legation, from the empreſs of Ruſſia, at this court, had a private audience of his majeſty the day before yeſterday, and delivered to him a letter from her imperial majeſty, which, it is aſſured, is nearly in the following terms: The aſſurances your majeſty has given me, ſince your acceſſion to the crown, of your cordial and pacifick diſpoſition, do not permit my deferring a moment to inform you that the author of the revolt, which had begun to ſpread itſelf on the confines of my dominions, is in my power. I ſhall keep his depoſitions ſecret, that they may not aggravate the diſgraces of thoſe who ſet him on. The fidelity of my troops, and the confidence I have in my ſubjects, never alarmed me ſo much, as by obliging me to expoſe their lives for the preſervation of their ſafety. This event will not a little ſtrengthen the ſacred promiſe I made them of my endeavours being wholly employed to promote their happineſs, and the crowned heads are too much intereſted in it to admit of delay in making it known to them, &c.. CATHERINE."

By a letter from Rome, from good authority, we are informed that the pope was poiſoned by a ſallad, in which ſome hemlock was mixed, an herb which reſembles chervil; it is the moſt ſubtle poiſon the botaniſts are acquainted with. None of the officers and domeſtics who eat of the victuals that were left received any injury, except the cook, who is dead; he eat up the remains of the ſallad himſelf, not ſuffering any one to partake of it with him."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *dated* October 28.

"Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian miniſter here, has juſt received the following letter from Peterſburg, dated October 7, 1774: "Hitherto the treaty of peace concluded with the Ottoman porte is executed by both parties with the utmoſt preciſion. Count Romanzow has ſent colonel Peterſon to Conſtantinople as chargé d'affaires from our court, in order to render the correſpondence between him and the grand vizier leſs tedious. Prince Dolgorucki has advanced with his army to Perecop, where he will ſtay till the entire evacuation of Caffa, and where, you know, the fleet and Turkiſh troops entered with his conſent. They are almoſt all gone from thence already, except the retinues of the captain Baſhaw and the Seraſkier, who commands the land forces. Theſe officers have beſides ſent to acquaint prince Dolgorucki that they will leave the place as ſoon as poſſible." If a private letter, received from Italy, may be credited, the perſon who poiſoned the late Pope is diſcovered to be one who was highly in his holineſs's good graces, and whom the jeſuits found means to bribe to execute their horrid deſigns."

The Georgia gazette, of September 7, mentions that ſeveral inhabitants and freeholders of the town and diſtrict of Savannah, in his majeſty's province of Georgia, being impreſſed with a deep ſenſe of gratitude to the crown, and to the parliament of Great Britain, for the continued ſupport which that province has received from its firſt ſettlement, cannot help expreſſing their concern at certain reſolutions which appeared in the Georgia gazette, of the 17th of Auguſt, and are ſaid "to have been entered into at a general meeting of the inhabitants of that province." After taking ſome notice of the manner in which thoſe reſolutions were obtained, and giving their reaſons, &c. at large, they ſay: "We enter this our public diſſent to the ſaid reſolutions of the 20th inſtant, and all the proceedings had, or to be had, thereon, and do earneſtly deſire that ſuch reſolutions may not be taken as the ſenſe of the inhabitants of Georgia." [Signed by 100 perſons.]

A letter from Philadelphia, dated September 22, by the Goodwill, captain Dickiſon, who is arrived at Liverpool, after a paſſage of 32 days, ſays: "The general congreſs are ſtill ſitting. The buſineſs they are upon remains a ſecret as yet. This great aſſembly have engaged not to communicate their proceedings till the whole buſineſs is entirely finiſhed, which is expected to be in ten days."

Yeſterday the lord mayor elect, accompanied by the aldermen Croſby, Lewes, and Heley, and the two ſheriffs, ſet out at one o'clock from Guildhall, to attend the lord chancellor at his houſe in Great Ruſſell ſtreet, Bloomſbury, to be preſented to his lordſhip for his approbation. The lord mayor elect arrived at the lord chancellor's houſe at a quarter paſt two, and after waiting ſome little time, was preſented by the recorder to the lord chancellor, who declared "his majeſty approved of him." The company then went to Joiners Hall, and were elegantly entertained by the lord mayor elect. His lordſhip went to the lord chancellor in a new black japan coach, drawn by a pair of cream coloured long tailed geldings, decorated with blue and ſilver taſſels. On the body of the coach was this motto: "*Arcui meo non confido.*"

The lord mayor elect has appointed the reverend Mr. Williamſon, vicar of St. Dunſtan, in the weſt, to be his chaplain.

Yeſterday a wardmote was held at Cutlers Hall, in order to chuſe an alderman for the ward of Vintry, in the room of Barlow Trecothick, eſquire, who reſigned laſt Tueſday. The candidates were Nathaniel Newnham, eſquire, and William Lee, eſquire, when the ſhew of hands appearing in favour of Nathaniel Newnham, eſquire, the lord mayor declared the election to have fallen upon the above gentleman, whereupon a poll was demanded in favour of William Lee, eſquire, which was opened at 2 o'clock, and cloſed at 4, when the numbers were, for Nathaniel Newnham, eſquire, 47, William Lee, eſquire, 39. The poll will begin again this morning.

After this buſineſs was over, a motion was made that the thanks of the ward be given to their late worthy alderman for his upright conduct in faithfully attending to the duties of his office during the time he repreſented them, when health would permit, and taking every opportunity to preſerve the rights and liberties of the citizens of London unviolated, which was unanimouſly agreed to. A motion was then made that a copy of the thanks ſhould be tranſmitted to Mr. Trecothick, which alſo met with unanimous approbation.

Some reflections have been caſt on the lord mayor, on account of a miſtake that happened on Wedneſday at Fiſhmongers Hall, but it is ſaid that it was occaſioned by a perſon that attended, who, after the ſcrutiny was demanded, and granted by the lord mayor, inſtead of adjourning the wardmote till another day, to begin the ſcrutiny, by miſtake, directed the cryer to give notice for the wardmote to meet again upon another ſummons, which diſſolved the wardmote. It is ſaid a mandamus out of the court of King's Bench will be brought for a new election.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, *dated* November 1.

"This day it was agreed on by the candidates that the poll ſhould finally cloſe tomorrow at 3 o'clock; and on the cloſe this day, the numbers were, for Meſſ. Cruger, 3496, Burke, 2647, Brickdale, 2412, and for lord Clare, 276."

November 5. A correſpondent ſays the following is the preſent ſtate of the government. Lord Bute ſecretly gives crude hints, either to Mr. Charles Jenkinſon, or lord Mansfield; one, or both of theſe, carry his hints to ------. They are implicitly adopted. The junto, conſiſting of Mr. Stuart Mackenzie, ſir G. Elliot, Mr. C. Jenkinſon, Mr. J. Dyſon, if he is yet living, Mr. Hans Stanley, Mr. C. W. Cornwall, &c. then put the meaſure into official form. Lord North, lord Dartmouth, lord Suffolk, and other ſecond and third rate men, are next called upon to put the meaſure into execution. They dare not refuſe it; for they are but the *creatures* of lord Bute's *creatures*.

We learn from Biſcay that the contagious diſtemper among the horned cattle, which had occaſioned a very great loſs on the frontier of that province, has extended to the gates of the towns of Bilboa and St. Sebaſtian, and hath there made ſuch a terrible ravage, that in ſome places not one beaſt remains alive.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *dated* October 24.

"According to our letters from Liſbon, the war between Spain and Portugal is certain. They add, that beſide the 10,000 ſeamen that have been raiſed in Portugal within theſe two months, orders have juſt been iſſued from court to preſs all the people out of employment, which took place the 27th ultimo.

"Since yeſterday, a very ſtrong report is current here that the King of Portugal is dead; but as no private letter gives the leaſt intimation of it, we cannot credit it.

"The political affairs in the north of Europe become more and more ſuſpicious; it is a fact, that near twenty ſhips of war are finiſhing in Sweden for French account."

The letters received laſt Friday from Boſton, dated the 21ſt of September, are of the moſt alarming nature. They aſſert that the inhabitants of Boſton, and of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay are NOW IN ARMS. They have put themſelves into a conſtant exerciſe, and obſerve the moſt regular diſcipline. The governor, (general Gage) alarmed to the laſt degree at this ſtate of things, ſent to New York for more troops, but the people of New York refuſed to furniſh tranſports to convey the troops. Theſe ſteps have been taken without waiting for the deliberations of the congreſs. It is ſtrange, and muſt very ſoon excite more than aſtoniſhment, that thoſe men are continued in office, who have brought the public affairs to this horrid ſituation!

An attempt having lately been made to ſet the city of Montreal on fire, the lieutenant governor of Quebec has iſſued a proclamation, and offered a reward of 200 Spaniſh dollars for diſcovery of the offenders.

The lord mayor elect has hired eight ſervants to be in livery, who are to walk before the ſtate coach upon all public days. His lordſhip has agreed to give his ſervants a certain ſum, and they are to take no vails, or receive any money at the ſeſſions houſe in the Old Bailey.

It is ſaid that ſir William Stephenſon has left a legacy of 100l. to Mr. Wilkes.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight, her grace the ducheſs of Douglaſs died at Botwell Caſtle, in Scotland.

The liveries of the ſervants of the lord mayor elect, and for the porter at the manſionhouſe gate, are to be ſcarlet richly embroidered with ſilver, with ſilver ſhoulder knots, and according to directions given, the new lord mayor will make a grand appearance.

A correſpondent ſays: "On paſſing the American bills we were told, that the oppoſition of the coloniſts would be feeble, diſunited, and eaſily to be overcome. We were aſſured, that there required nothing but firmneſs (that is obſtinacy) in the miniſter, nothing but ſpirit (that is bluſter) in the commander in chief, and all would turn out to the immortal honour of our Romiſh adminiſtration. We all may remember the indefatigable pains taken to convince the people of this country, that the Boſtonians were a ſet of cowardly fanatics, more likely to faint at the ſight of, than oppoſe with manly courage a file of, muſqueteers. Hence, poor deluded Gage, like another Falſtaff, imbibed a notion that he could at one ſtroke of his red right arm, ſlay ten thouſand rogues in buckram, and diſpeople the continent. The firſt public act of this military bobadil was to publiſh a proclamation denouncing impriſonment on any ten men who ſhould preſume to aſſemble in order to hold converſe about the affairs of their country. This illegal act of gubernatorial power was treated with contempt by the men, and laughed at by the women. The next ſtep taken by this warlike ſon of thunder was to diſmiſs Hancock from being colonel of the cadets, for which he was lampooned by the witty, and deemed too contemptible for cenſure by the ſenſible. The following verſes were made on the occaſion.

YOUR colonel Hancock, by neglect,
Has been deficient in reſpect;
As he my ſovereign toe ne'er kiſs'd,
'Twas proper he ſhould be diſmiſs'd;
I never was, and never will,
By mortal man be treated ill;
I never was, nor never can,
Be treated ill by mortal man;
O had I but have known before,
That temper of your factious core,
It ſhould have been my greateſt pleaſure
To have prevented this bold meaſure;
To meet with ſuch ſevere diſgrace,
My ſtandard flung into my face;
Diſband yourſelves! So curſed ſtout!
O had I, had I, turn'd you out;
I then had ſav'd my maſter's credit,
And ſhewn ſome little ſpark of ſpirit;
But I'll have vengeance, by St. Paul,
I'll cut your throats, make ſlaves of all;
I'll force you, raſcals, to adore me!
I'll fight as Falſtaff did before me;
And if my neck eſcapes a rope,
For pardon I can ſafely hope,
By diſpenſation from the pope.

A third manœuvre practiſed by this military freebooter was to order his men to form an entrenchment round his camp. A few of the ſelectmen applied to know the reaſon, and our hero of the truncheon (whether ſeized with a panic, or curſed with a temporary abſence of mind) confeſſed the truth, and declared, "that he fortified himſelf for fear of an attack from the ſelectmen." Now the ſcene began to open; the man was diſplayed in his proper colours, and thoſe very ſelectmen, whom, at the beginning of this villainous attack on the rights of freemen, were repreſented as a parcel of "leathern aproned greaſy rogues, too contemptible for notice," all on a ſudden excited ſuch apprehenſions of their courage as to give the buckram governor the gripes, and make him order an entrenchment, that he might ſecure a retreat. Thus this baſtard ſon of Mars, begotten on the body of timidity, becomes as creſt-fallen as the pooreſt Yanky Doodle throughout the continent. And in this he only imitates his maſters; for the proclamation for prohibiting the export of gunpowder ſeems as if the whole privy council were ſeized with a panic; and ſhould the diſtemper become epidemic, the premier may be carried off in a fit, and thus rejoicing millions will be baulked in their expectations of ſeeing him cut a caper in the air, and dance to the tune of an enraged people's vengeance."

MR. PINKNEY,

I HAVE a mind to write ſomething, by way of anſwer to Mr. OPTATOR *of Weſtmoreland; but being in a dull humour, and having ſo barren a ſubject for my diſcuſſion, I have little hope of being able to afford the reader any entertainment. I therefore give him warning, that, if he like not ſo unpromiſing an exordium, he may drop me here, and turn his eyes to ſome other object, which yields him a fairer proſpect of diverſion.*

Mr. Op. has a fling at the college election for chuſing a certain patriotic repreſentative: We are all patriots by profeſſion, and it is to be hoped in intention; but, nevertheleſs, it muſt be acknowledged, that patriots are of different kinds. Patriots, I think, may be beſt ranked into ſpecies, by conſidering the variation of the object of patriotiſm, or of the patria. One man takes for the object of his patriotiſm, or for his patria, the town in which he lives; another, the county; a third, the province; a fourth, the chain of provinces; and a fifth ſort of men are ſuch extravagant ſouls, with reſpect to the object of their patriotiſm, or to their patria, that nothing leſs will ſatisfy them to fill their embraces with than the whole Britiſh empire, it being their chief dogma that every inferior good muſt yield to the good of that, or rather, is included in it. This being the caſe, it muſt be expected that the electors of Weſtmoreland will please themſelves in chuſing that kind of patriots to repreſent them which they like beſt, and that the electors at the college will do the ſame. If Mr. Op. ſhall urge that there is but one kind of patriots which is genuine, and that all the other kinds are more or leſs adulterated, then he is adviſed to have patience with thoſe who are impoſed upon by the adulterated kinds, until the long expectation of the world ſhall be gratified in it, until the patriotic ſtore ſhall be opened; for then patriotiſm of the right ſtamp will not only be certainly diſtinguiſhable from thoſe kinds which have too much alloy in them, but will alſo become ſo plentiful, that every body may be eaſily provided with it, as no doubt it will be ſold cheaper at ſuch a ſtore than any other article of commerce. In the mean time, if two veſſels are on their paſſage for the ſame port of public good, and eſpecially if the weather proves tempeſtuous, let one of them, if ſhe pleaſes, haul to the windward, and let the other, if ſhe pleaſes, fall to the leeward. Such a kind of mutual forbearance as this is neceſſary, that all latitude in thinking may not be taken from us, that we may not be every where under the oppreſſion of private dictators, that we may be able to preſerve ſome degree of friendſhip and good neighbourhood among our differences on political queſtions.

Mr. Op. is pleaſed to mention the moſt hearty diſſent of the preſident and profeſſors of William and Mary from the aſſociation of the whole continent: He is deſired to explain how the ſmalleſt particle of a continent can poſſibly diſſent from the whole continent, in which that ſmalleſt particle muſt be included as well as other particles. He is deſired to ſay whether Canada, Nova Scotia, and ſeveral other ſmall places which might be mentioned, be not parts of this whole continent. Is not the hearty diſſent, named by the Optator, if all the means of information that could be had have been carefully ſtudied, an honeſt diſſent? Is not an honeſt diſſent a virtuous diſſent? Is not this ſame diſſent alſo a ſpirited diſſent, that ſcorns to violate private judgment, and follow a multitude to do (what it conceives to be) evil? Is it not alſo a quiet diſſent, free from tumult and contention? And ought not a virtuous, a ſpirited, and a peaceable diſſent, to be tolerated? I appeal for the indulgence impliedly demanded in theſe queſtions, not to the mad devotees to the ſound or name of liberty, but to the ſober friends of the ſubſtance, whatever be their peculiar political tenets.

Mr. Op's firſt wiſh may paſs for a prodigious hit in the ſneering way. I ſhall not attempt to blunt its edge. His ſecond wiſh deſerves more notice; it is, that the pupils of the college may be ever diſtinguiſhed in public life by a conduct perfectly contraſted to that of their preceptors. Now Mr. Op. ought to know that two fifths of the preceptors are aſſociators, and the reſt non-aſſociators; therefore Mr. Op. wiſhes that ſome of the pupils may be non-aſſociators, and ſome of them aſſociators. How ſhall we claſs ſuch a Janus-faced wiſh? It is to be obſerved, farther, that many of the ſame perſons are guilty both of an aſſociating and non-aſſociating preceptor. How is this ingenious wiſh to operate upon them? His third wiſh, which is another heavy ſtroke in the ſneering way, I ſhould have had nothing to ſay to, had it not contained in it the ſpirit of loyalty that breathes through the addreſs. And I can only obſerve, on this expreſſion, that I really know not whether he means to reproach the addreſſers with having ſaid too little or too much of their loyalty, as farther than calling themſelves loyal ſubjects in the common ſtile of addreſſes, they have ſaid nothing about it; for the diſplaying it with any parade was no part of their view on this occaſion.

The laſt wiſh, as it might be expected, exceeds the reſt. It is the finiſhing laſh which the Optator lays on with collected ſtrength, and enforces with his utmoſt poignancy. It is a cunning wiſh. It is ſcarce in the form of a wiſh. It threatens certain delinquents with ſome dreadful lamentations; I ſuppoſe a tarring and feathering. But the leſs and politic mode of perſuaſion is, however, too near akin to theſe ways in a Spaniſh inquiſition to be long faſhionable. It beſtows upon the addreſſers the qualifications of ſycophantry and adulation. The term ſycophantry is, I believe, not Engliſh, and therefore cannot but put me in mind of an old obſervation, that when a man is arrived to the height of his anger he is moſt apt to make free with his mother tongue, and ſputter a miſnomer. But now for the grounds on which this cruel charge of adulation is raiſed? The addreſſers are firmly perſuaded, and they think on certain intelligence, that the governor has put the moſt effectual, the moſt ſpeedy, and therefore the moſt frugal end, to the moſt undeſirable, deſtructive, and horrid war; that he has made ſuch a peace as ſhews both the lover of the people over whom he has the honour to preſide, and the friend of human nature; that he has acted the part of a conqueror, careful of the intereſt of his country, and compaſſionate to his foes; that he has left ſuch impreſſions, both of the power and clemency of the ſubduers on the minds of the ſubdued, as will not ſuddenly be effaced; that he has given ſecurity

to the one by yielding lower terms to the other than they expected; that he has further confirmed this security by taking proper pledges for the performance of articles; that he has omitted nothing in his power to conciliate to us certain brave nations, who, though savage, are by no means destitute of generous sentiment, which deserves to be cultivated; that he has laid a strong foundation for drawing from them a lasting and profitable trade, instead of perpetual scenes of ravage and bloodshed; that to accomplish these noble views (surely some of the most noble) his excellency quitted no ordinary domestic enjoyments, risked the interest and happiness of no ordinary family, braved the hardships and dangers of the wilderness, in a manner that distinguished him not from the meanest soldier, gave life and spirit to the expedition by his personal activity and conduct, and returned with glory. The addressers cannot recant or abate a syllable of what they have advanced. Should ten thousand malevolent Optators arise, they will think and say that the terms which they have used are far inadequate to express that sense of gratitude which they have, and ought to have, for the man who planned and carried into execution so generous, so public spirited, and so hardy, an achievement.

The address, which has caused the reader this trouble, was cordially concurred in, and is as cordially adhered to, by men of very different sentiments in other respects. They all on this occasion with an unanimity quite opposite in its nature to that in the following story, which the Optator may call a lie, if it will give him any cause to consider it in that light, but which, nevertheless, will exhibit an unanimity of the representative kind, which may stand for shoals of common unanimities. I lately accosted one, whom I could venture to make free with, in the following manner: Sir, I have seen certain propositions, said to have been unanimously agreed to by a company of gentlemen, of whom you was one; pray did you assent to every thing in these propositions? My friend, replied he, I can trust you with my heart; I will therefore not hide from you the true state of the case. Unanimity was cried up at the meeting as the life of the cause, and I was given to understand, that if I should dissent from a tittle of what should be proposed, I should be in danger of receiving some ill treatment; I therefore joined my voice with the rest. But I shall forever look upon some of these propositions as containing my tar and feather sentiments, and no further. Precious unanimity!

May our Optator, when he shall be again in the epitative mood, understand what he is about! May he be able to utter three or four well connected homogeneous, and intelligible wishes! May he never mistake palpable error for plain truth, pertness for wit, rancity of thought for criticism, parody for confutation, grinning for living, arrogance for reason, intolerance for liberty, and private envy for public spirit. I am ready to become, whenever he shall appear to me to deserve it,

THE OPTATOR's ENCOMIAST.

WILLIAMSBURG.

To the right honourable JOHN *earl of* DUNMORE, *his majesty's lieutenant and governor general of the colony and dominion of* Virginia, *and vice admiral of the same.*

My LORD,

WE his majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the borough of Norfolk, in common hall assembled, impressed with a deep and grateful sense of the important services rendered to this colony by your excellency's seasonable and vigorous exertion in the late expedition against a deceitful and treacherous enemy, conducted under your auspices to so fortunate an issue, beg leave, by this testimony of our general respect, to congratulate your excellency on the happy event, and on your safe arrival at the capital.

While we applaud your lordship's moderation, in giving peace to a merciless foe, we cannot but exult in the happiness of our fellow subjects on the frontiers, who, by your unremitted zeal, and spirited conduct, have acquired the blessings of ease, security, and domestic enjoyment.

As we sincerely participate in every circumstance of your public glory, neither can we be insensible of your private happiness, in the birth of a daughter, and the recovery of lady DUNMORE, on which joyful occasion we beg leave also to add our most cordial congratulations; and we devoutly wish, that, to the pleasing remembrance of having faithfully discharged your important trust of government, you may have superadded the approbation of your royal master, the grateful returns of an happy people, and the honour of these distinctions reflected on a numerous and flourishing family.

His LORDSHIP's ANSWER.

THE address of the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common council, of the borough of Norfolk, expressive of their duty and loyalty to the king, cannot but be extremely acceptable to me.

His majesty, in his tender solicitude for the safety of his subjects, so lately exposed to the calamities of Indian war, having signified his full approbation of the measures which I at first adopted for their relief, and as the issue of that event, the only circumstance of it, of which he could not yet be informed, will entirely remove the paternal anxiety which he suffered on the occasion. I already enjoy, and have good reason to expect the continuance of, one part of that high recompence, which the gentlemen of the borough of Norfolk have so kindly wished me, and the applause which they are pleased to bestow upon me greatly contributes towards another part, which is my ardent ambition to merit.

The notice which they take of my private concerns is obliging, as their approbation of my public conduct is honourable to me, and both demand my most cordial thanks.

At a meeting of the freeholders of the county of Essex, at the COURTHOUSE, in Tappahannock, on Tuesday the 6th of December, 1774, for the purpose of chusing a committee to see that the association is duly kept, agreeable to the resolutions of the continental congress, John Upshaw, gentleman, was unanimously elected chairman, and William Young clerk; after which the following gentlemen were elected: William Roane, James Edmondson, John Upshaw, Thomas Boulware, John Lee, Meriwether Smith, Thomas Roane, Robert Beverley, Muscoe Garnett, William Young, John Henshaw, William Smith, Augustine Moore, John Beale, Henry Garnet, Robert Rennolds, John Brockenbrough, Thomas Sthreshly, Thomas Waring, and Archibald Ritchie.

WILLIAM YOUNG, clerk.

The following gentlemen are appointed the committee for the county of Isle of Wight: John S. Wills, Josiah Parker, B. Godwin, Richard Hardy, the reverend Henry J. Burgess, John Day, Arthur Smith, Thomas Peirce, John Mallory, Goodrich Wilson, Tristram Norsworthy, junior, John Lawrence, William Davis, Nathaniel Burwell, and Timothy Tynes.

The following gentlemen are chosen a committee for the county of Princess Anne: Anthony Lawton, James Kemp, William Robinson, major Christopher Wright, captain William Nimmo, captain Jacob Hunter, John Hancock, captain William Hancock, captain Frederick Booth, Anthony Walke, junior, captain Edward Cashon, Thomas Reynolds Walker, William Keeling, junior, George Jamieson, captain John Ackiss, captain Erasmus Haynes, captain Dennis Dawley, Cason Moore, captain James Henley, William Woolhouse, Thomas Brock, Joel Cornick, Thomas Old, senior, and James Tooley.

His excellency JOSIAH MARTIN, esquire, governor of North Carolina, with his lady and children, arrived here on Saturday last, and set off for Newbern the Wednesday following.

MARRIAGES. ROBERT SKIPWITH, esquire, to miss BETSY NICHOLAS, of Dinwiddie.

The honourable ROBERT BURWELL, esquire, to Mrs. BRAXTON, of King and Queen.

The reverend Mr. Andrews, of York, to miss BETSY BALLARD, of Princess Anne.

Mr. WILLIAM RUSSELL to miss BETSY FARROW, of this city.

DEATHS. Captain JAMES ESTEN, of the ship Hanbury.

Mr. THEOPHILUS FIELD, merchant of Petersburg.

Mr. JOHN CHAMPE, of King George.

††† Several pieces, articles of intelligence, and advertisements, we are obliged to defer till next week.

Mr. PINKNEY.

Please to insert the following lines in your next paper.

I THINK, PRO BONO PUBLICO,
'Tis necessary you should know
That in the papers we have sought
Long time for something, but found nought,
Which, from its moral tendency,
Can either please, or edify;
Witness the T-------'s tedious story,
Replete throughout with his own glory.
Others (thro' you) courting the stews,
Produce a dirty flip-shod muse:
Their groping genius, while it rakes
The bogs, the common sewers, and jakes,
Ordure and filth in rhyme expoles,
Disgustful to our eyes and noses;
Oh decency be then observant,
Or I'm no more your humble servant.

A LEGISLATOR.

TO ALL LOVERS OF THE SCIENCES,

For promoting religion, morality, useful knowledge, the instruction of the curious, and for the benefit of persons afflicted with paralytic disorders,

Mr. WALL proposes (if not rainy weather) to deliver at Mr. GABRIEL MAUPIN's, in WILLIAMSBURG, on Saturday the 7th of January,

A moral, curious, and entertaining LECTURE on
ELECTRICITY.
Wherein many wonderful EXPERIMENTS will be practised with
REAL LIGHTNING.

FIRST COURSE.

INTRODUCTION. Electrical sparks visible to the eye, and sensible to the touch. Electrical fire contained in cold water, sensible to the touch. The electrical shock given to as many of the company as chuse to form a circle, by joining hands with each other, when they will all equally feel the lightning pass through their bodies at the same moment. The shock given through a baton of cold water, or to any person who may put their hand therein. And the electrical foot ball.

SECOND COURSE.

A small shower of artificial snow. Ditto of rain. An electrical dance. A faint representation of the Copernican system of the planets, demonstrating, by the force of electricity, their mutual attraction of each other, and of them all, by the sun (the great and prime mover) illustrated with the consequences attending the destruction of the equilibrium.

THIRD COURSE.

The electrical shock. Money offered by an electrised person, to any one not electrised. The electrical kiss. Sparks drawn from any person filled with the aetherial fire, by one having no more than their natural quantity. Spirits fired by the finger of a person filled with lightning. The sensitive plant. FLASHES of REAL LIGHTNING. The cause of lightning and thunder explained. Useful and proper cautions how to guard against the dreadful effects of LIGHTNING and THUNDER STORMS. Also how to secure houses, ships, &c. from receiving any damage by lightning, very necessary to be universally known, constantly put in practice, and clearly demonstrated by some curious and interesting experiments. The lightning caused to pass through the ground, and shock a person standing an hundred feet distant from the place where the spark will be struck. The shock given to a person while sitting on a chair, distant from the operator the whole length of the room. Bells rung with lightning.----CONCLUSION. Many other curious experiments, too tedious to insert, will be introduced in the course of the LECTURE.

To begin exactly at five o'clock.------3/9 each person.

*** Electrical experiments cannot be well done in damp or wet weather, and therefore, if the day above appointed should prove rainy, the lecture must be deferred till the first dry day after. Mr. WALL will continue to deliver his lecture every day, to begin at the above time, till Wednesday the 11th instant, and no longer.

THE sheriffs who are in arrear to his majesty's revenue of QUITRENTS are desired to settle their accounts with the auditor, and pay their respective balances into the receiver's office by the 25th of next *March*; after which time the name of every sheriff who fails to make due payment will be inserted in the gazette.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

To be SOLD, *on* Saturday *the* 28*th instant* (January) *at* Smithfield, *in the county of* Isle of Wight,

A LOT, with a commodious dwellinghouse and other improvements thereon, situate in the said town, belonging to the heirs of the late Mr. *Samuel Wentworth*. Credit will be allowed the purchaser until the 25th of *December* next, on giving bond and security, to carry interest from the day of sale, if not punctually discharged. A proper title will be made by

THOMAS BROWN,
THOMAS PEIRCE,
JOHN DAY,
(1) GOODRICH WILSON.

To be SOLD, *for ready money, at* Hanover *courthouse, on the first* Thursday *in next month, by virtue of a bill of sale,*

FIFTEEN VIRGINIA BORN

SLAVES,

Consisting of men, women, and children. An indisputable title will be made to the purchasers.

FREDERICKSBURG, *January* 3, 1775.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the partnership betwixt *Horner* and *Ward*, of this place, is dissolved; and all persons who stand indebted to them are to pay the same to *William Horner*, who will discharge any debts due from them.

WILLIAM HORNER,
JAMES WARD.

*** MY affairs requiring my return to England as soon as possible, I shall be greatly obliged to those persons indebted as above that will enable me to do so, by a speedy payment.---I have a few EUROPEAN and other GOODS remaining on hand, which I will dispose of, wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms, for ready money, tobacco, or wheat.

6 WILLIAM HORNER.

KING and QUEEN, *January* 2, 1775.

I INTEND to ENGLAND immediately.

CHRISTOPHER TODD.

STOLEN out of the stable at BURWELL's ferry, on the night of the 4th instant (*January*) a likely black mare, she is very remarkable for her blackness, and likewise for a lump on her side, which was gored by an ox when a foal, has a switch tail, is about 14 hands high, and about 6 years old. Whoever will bring her to the subscriber, at the aforesaid ferry, shall have 20s. reward, and 5l. upon conviction of the thief.

tf THOMAS CARTWRIGHT.

TAKEN up in *Amelia*, on *Flat Creek*, 2 steers, the one a black pied, the other a brown red, with a white streak on his back and some white under his belly, they are marked with a crop, underkeel, and slit in the right ear, and a crop and two slits in the left. They appear to be 4 or 5 years old, and prety well grown. Appraised to 5l. GEORGE BOOKER.

TAKEN up, in *Middlesex*, a sorrel mare, about 13 hands and an inch high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, a blaze face, 3 white feet, and branded on the near buttock W. C. Posted, and appraised to 6l. 10s. GEORGE BIRD.

TAKEN up, in *Sussex*, 2 stray cows, the one a red and the other a pied, marked with a crop and a slit in the left, and a swallow fork in the right ear. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

WILLIAM WILCOX.

To be SOLD, *to the highest bidder, for ready money, on* Monday *the* 9*th of* January, *at* David Ruffell's *store, in* Blandford, *by the committee for the county of* Prince George,

ONE BOX of BLANK BOOKS, and nine BALES of *German* ROLLS, imported in the *Warwick*, captain *M'Coy*, and consigned to *David Ruffell*, merchant in *Blandford*.

By order of the committee.

December 14, 1774. HEARTWELL RAINES, clerk.

On the second Monday *in* February *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be* SOLD, *at* Loudoun *courthouse*,

FIFTY likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children. Six months credit will be allowed for one half, and twelve months for the other half of the purchase money, the purchasers giving bond and approved security. The bonds are to carry interest from the date, if not discharged within twenty days after they become due. Five per cent. discount per annum will be allowed for ready money.

I AM under the necessity, though it is hardly worth my while, to answer an advertisement signed *John Sorrell*, wherein he mentions my having an intention of purchasing a wench, then the property of my friend the deceased Mr. *Houston*: The widow can make it appear that there never was any application made by me in that way. It is evident that Mr. *Sorrell*, upon his account, could have no credit with Mr. *Houston*; and as to having the books in his hands, I can prove, that in my absence he came and took my books in a clandestine manner, on account of which I am determined to prosecute him. I hope my friends will credit his advertisement so little as not to pay either to him or me, upon the supposed partnership account, till I convince them that my character will bear inspection more than Mr. *Sorrell's*.

(1) JOHN GREEN.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 19, 1774.

THE partnership between Mr. *George Thornton* and myself is dissolved, and that we may be enabled to do that justice to our creditors in *England* (before exports are stopped) that every conscientious man must be solicitous to do, we must earnestly request the favour of our friends to be as speedy in their payments as they can make convenient to themselves, and those who through failure of crops, or any other accident, are incapacitated from discharging their ballances, by or before the spring, it is hoped, will immediately come and settle their accounts, and give bond for their ballances. The store will be continued for ready cash, wheat, tobacco, or corn, by their obliged, and most obedient servant,

2 WILLIAM TRIPLETT.

PURSUANT to an act of the general assembly, we this day repaired to the public treasury, and having carefully examined the treasurer's accounts of the different receipts and payments since the last settlement, and compared the same with their proper vouchers, find that they are all fairly and justly stated.

There appears due to the public account a balance of seven thousand and eight pounds, seventeen shillings, and a penny. From the fund of old treasury notes there is due to the other funds the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and seventy nine pounds, eight shillings, and nine pence. The balance due to the fund of notes issued in 1769, and cash borrowed for their redemption, is seven thousand and sixty three pounds, twelve shillings. The ballance due to the funds of notes, of the emissions of 1771, and 1773, in clusing such of those notes as have not been actually issued amounts to 28,614l. 18s. 1d. farthing. The balance due to the emission of 1774, including such of the notes of this date as have not been yet issued, amounts to 9668l. 17s. 5d. We have burnt and destroyed of the old notes 5,851l. 3s. 9d. of the emission in 1769, 1093l. of that in 1771, 2531l. and of the emission in 1773, 6178l. in all, 15,643l. 3s. 9d. The treasurer produced to us the full balances due to the public account, and the several different funds, which remain in his hands to be accounted for at a future day. Given under our hands this 22d day of *December*, 1774.

BEN: WALLER,
JOHN BLAIR,
GEORGE WYTHE.

For SALE,
By the SUBSCRIBER,

THE FOLLOWING PARTICULARS, viz.

COFFEE, single and lump sugars, brown ditto, butter, cheese, molasses, candles, bacon, hard soap, vinegar, and many other articles, which, to mention, is too tedious. I have two hogsheads of good *West India* rum, which will be sold reasonably to any person that will apply soon; or if it would not be convenient to purchase the whole, I will draw it off, but not under ten gallons. Ready cash must be paid for the above articles.---Also for sale, a very good horse and chair, having every thing complete for them, three feather beds, half a dozen of black walnut chairs, two or three black walnut tables, a looking glass, some pictures, and other houshold furniture. Credit for these articles will be allowed till the 10th of *June* next, or longer, if required, on bond and good security. Likewise an excellent negro wench to be sold, for which credit will be given till next *October*. Bond and security will be expected.

N. B. A good, well disposed woman, properly recommended, will meet with great encouragement by applying to me. Her whole business will be, as I have long laboured under a cruel disorder, to take care of me, and to see that family affairs are properly regulated.

*** I have two or three rooms to LET to young gentlemen; the price of which will be far from unreasonable.

DANIEL BAXTER.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday *the* 25*th of* January *next, at the* Rocky Ridge,

THIRTY valuable *Virginia* born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. Twelve months credit for one half, and two years for the remainder. Bond and security will be required, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid to

PHILIP W. CLAIBORNE's EXECUTORS.

THE owners of 200 acres of LAND, drawn in colonel *Bernard Moore's* lottery, in *Caroline* county, are desired to make it known to *Edmund Pendleton* and *Peter Lyons*, esquires, administrators of *John Robinson*, esquire, numbered in the said lottery 12 and 47. 3

LOST, in the road, the 18th of *November* last, about 3 miles above *Hanover* town, a piece of *Irish* HOLLAND, 25 yards in quantity, wrapped in blue paper, and in an osnabrig wallet marked with copper as cotton W A. Whoever will deliver the said piece of holland to Mr. *Thomas Simpson* of *Hanover* town, or the subscriber in the said county, shall be entitled to a reward of 30s.

THOMAS ANDERSON.

PURSUANT to an order of the county court of *King William* will be let, to the lowest bidder, on *Thursday* the 19th of *January*, being court day, at the courthouse of the said county,

THE BUILDING OF ONE OR TWO PRISONS,

as may then be thought necessary. Bond and security for the due performance of the work will be required of the undertaker by

3 The COMMISSIONERS.

NEWCASTLE, *December* 22, 1774.

RUN away, on the 10th day of *December*, 1774, WILLIAM SMITH, a *Scotchman*, who is about 23 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, speaks very bad *English*, has a yellowish complexion, a long visage, a down look, dark coloured hair, and a mould on his right cheek. He had on, when he went away, a light coloured broad cloth coat, which is broke at the elbows, and with very few buttons on it, a pail blue duroy waistcoat, a pair of deep blue fagathy breeches, coarse shoes, several pair of stockings, steel buckles, coarse felt hat, a *Newmarket* coat of light bath coating, not bound, but stitched on the edges, with death head buttons on it, a pair of wrappers, rather of a darker colour than the *Newmarket* coat, and a large spur, plated with silver; he likewise carried off with him a black sattin capuchin, a piece of new *Virginia* cloth, containing eight yards, striped with blue and copperas, and emptied a boulster of feathers to carry them in. He is very fickly, and stole out of my stable a black horse, with a great many white hairs about his head, neck, and rump, with remarkable long ears, which stand straight up, and very near together, and branded on his near shoulder R C, and likewise on his near buttock R C, with the same mark above it, and is about 4 feet 8 inches high. He also stole a saddle, and double rein bridle, about half worn, a saddle cloth, striped across with red, and bound with red ferret. He has a discharge from the earl of Dunmore's clerk, which he is very fond of shewing. I hereby offer a reward of FIFTY SHILLINGS for apprehending the said *Smith*, and securing the horse, so that I may get him again, or FIVE POUNDS if taken out of the colony. It is expected that he will make for *Wilmington*, in *North Carolina*, as he has a brother's widow living there, that moved from *Virginia* some time since.

t (1) f JOHN COCKBURN.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a black steer, with a swallow fork and underkeel in the right ear, and a crop in the left, appears to be about 10 years old, his horns are sawed, and appears to be a work steer. Also a brown cow, without any mark, has some white spots on each side, and is about 8 years old. Posted, and appraised to 6l.

() JOSEPH HEWELL.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, near *Negro Foot*, a sleabitten white horse, about 4 feet 8 inches high, branded on the near buttock SP, appears to be about 15 years old, and paces naturally. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

DAVID MALLORY.

TAKEN up, by the subscriber, in *Culpeper*, a small black horse, about 4 feet 3 inches high, docked, and has no perceivable brand. He is about 10 or 12 years old, and has a small white spot on the off shoulder.

M. CASTLER.

WHEREAS about the ninth day of *April*, 1773, I *Amos Liversay* was arrested, or pretended to be arrested, by one *Peter Williams*, at the suit of *Gloucester Hunnicutt*, of the county of *Sussex*, merchant, which said *Hunnicutt* refused to accept bail, though I offered the same, and insisted the said *Williams* should take me to prison, unless I would give him security on my land in *Prince George* county for a debt of 24l. 10s. which he pretended to be due to him, when there was not 13l. due; I do hereby therefore give this notice to prevent any person or persons whatsoever from taking any assignment of my said land from the said *Hunnicutt*, being determined to pay only my own debt (for which I have given him notice) and not to deliver up to him, or any one else, the possession of my said land.

AMOS LIVERSAY.

THURSDAY, *December* 4, 1766.

ORDERED, that the clerks of the several county courts in this colony do transmit to the clerk of this house, in the first part of every meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, a list of the tithables in their counties, containing the names of such tithables; and that they transmit also, at the same time, a list of the public charges of their respective counties;

Ordered, that the clerk of this house do cause the same to be published in the *Virginia* gazette,

BY THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES.

G. WYTHE, C. H. B.

*** I have already received copies of the lists of tithables in *Accomack*, *Amelia*, *Caroline*, *Charles City*, *Dinwiddie*, *Dunmore*, *Isle of Wight*, *King and Queen*, *King William*, *Lancaster*, *Mecklenburg*, *Middlesex*, *Northumberland*, *Princess Anne*, and *Prince William*, and certificates of the numbers of tithables, on which the levies were laid, in *Charlotte* and *Halifax*, with the accounts of the two latter counties, and of *Lancaster*, against the public.

G. WYTHE.

WHEREAS *Hannah Burk*, daughter of *Patrick* and *Mary Burk*, was taken prisoner by the *Shawanese* Indians, but was relieved from them about three years ago, is now living at *Fort Pitt*, and has heard her mother was living on *Hogan's Creek*, *Dan River*, in *Orange* county, *North Carolina*, and married to one *Robert Rosebrock*, but has reason to believe she has since moved, any account given of her parents to *Mr. Valentine Thomas Dalton*, of *Pittsburg*, will be forever acknowledged. She was a captive about 10 years. Her mother was taken at the same time, and relieved at colonel *Bouquet's* treaty.

TAKEN up, a pied steer, each ear marked with something like a swallow fork, and is posted and appraised.

BENJAMIN WELDON.

MARYLAND, *September* 25, 1774.

FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away last night, from *Dorsey's* forge, 3 servant men viz. *William George*, born in *England*, about 34 years old, about 5 feet 7 inches high, has a down look, light coloured short hair, pock marked, round shouldered, and has had his left wrist broke, which occasions it to be much larger than his right; he is a carpenter and joiner by trade; had on and took with him, 1 check and 1 oznabrig shirt, old leather breeches, light blue jacket without sleeves, a small round hat, bound with black worsted, and has a small piece of crape tied round the crown, a pair of ribbed worsted stockings, and a pair of pumps, with steel buckles; he had on an iron collar.

Solomon Burgham, born in *Yorkshire*, and speaks in that dialect; he is about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, swarthy complexion, down look, short black curled hair; had on and took with him, 1 oznabrig shirt, blue grey jacket without sleeves, leather breeches, a coarse hat about half worn, a pair of yarn stockings, and a pair of shoes and buckles, professes himself to be a complete farmer, and had on an iron collar.

Samuel Chapman, an *Englishman*, 28 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, a lusty well made fellow, a little round shouldered, swarthy complexion, has a large bony face, thick lips, and a very full set of teeth; had on and took with him, a cloth jacket, 1 oznabrig and 1 check shirt, oznabrig trowsers, 2 pair of stockings, new shoes with buckles, and a new felt hat. Whoever takes up said servants, and brings them to the subscribers, shall have, if 20 miles from home, 30s. if 30 miles, 40s. and if 60 miles, 5l. for each, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges.

SAMUEL DORSEY, junior,

6 EDWARD NORWOOD.

TAKEN up, in *Spotsylvania*, a sorrel mare, 3 years old last spring, about 4 feet 6 inches high, with two small black spots in her forehead, and branded on the near buttock WH in a piece, as near as can be made out. Posted, and appraised to 8l.

() REUBEN STRAUGHAN.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a small flea bitten grey horse, about 11 years old, and branded on the near buttock with a cross. Posted, and appraised to 3l.

REUBEN DANEL.

TAKEN up, on *Deep Creek*, in *Cumberland*, a bay mare, about 4 feet 6 inches high, about 5 years old, a switch tail, and no brand perceivable. Posted, and appraised to 12l.

JACOB MAGENE.

THE DISTILLERY at *Alexandria*, in *Virginia*, with other improvements, to be LET for a term of years. Enquire of *Mr. William Holt*, at *Williamsburg*, *William Davies*, esquire, at *Norfolk*, *Mr. George Gibbin*, or Messieurs *Harper & Hartshorne*, at *Alexandria*, *Mr. John Cornthwait*, at *Baltimore*, or of *Daniel Roberdeau*, esquire, at *Philadelphia*. The distillery and improvements consist of a distillery built of stone, 71 feet by 39; a stone store 50 by 50, with granaries, in 2 stories above the ground floor, and a sail or rigging loft above, the whole length of the building; a molasses store, framed, that will contain 140 hogsheads; and a framed cooper's shop 16 by 23, with a suitable chimney. The distillery is furnished with two new stills about the same size, that will hold to work 2900 gallons; and the working cisterns, 20 in number, will contain the same quantity each. It is also furnished with a third still, that contains to work 600 gallons, for low wines. Each of these stills have suitable worms and worm tubs. There is also a suitable low wine cistern, and 5 very ample return cisterns outside of the house, and under cover. The whole, and every part of the improvements, are entirely new, executed by workmen from *Philadelphia*, and the distillery under the immediate eye and direction of a gentleman of eminent capacity in distillation. The works are supplied with good cool water from an ample spring, by 2 pumps with brass chambers 6 inches diameter; and the cisterns are charged with two other pumps, with chambers of block tin of 5 inches diameter, through suction pipes of yellow poplar. All these pumps are worked by a horse, in an adjoining millhouse of large diameter, well constructed. There is also a woodyard, boarded 7 feet high, that will contain much more than necessary for the distillery, into which the wood may be thrown from the water. The whole of these improvements are situated in *Alexandria*, below the bank; the distillery on fast ground, and the cisterns fixed above the highest tide waters; the stores and yard on a wharf which, with the public wharf adjoining, of 66 feet, makes an extent of more than 200 feet in width, 156 feet of which run 300 feet into *Potowmack*.

As it does not suit the owner of these improvements to remove his residence from *Philadelphia*, he will let them at a moderate rent, with a contract of 300 cords of ash wood yearly, for 5 years, cut into 4 feet lengths, and delivered on the *Maryland* shore, directly opposite to the distillery, and so near the water as to render any carriage unnecessary, by the heirs of *Thomas Addison*, esquire, deceased, at the rate of a dollar *per* cord.

Any person inclining to lease the premises, may be furnished, on a speedy application, with about 160 hogsheads of good, well chosen molasses, with indulgence for payment. Enquire as above.

t f

TAKEN up in *Spotsylvania*, 4 sheep, *viz.* one ram, marked with a swallow fork in each ear; one ewe, marked with a crop, slit, and underkeel in the right, and crop and underkeel in the left; one wether, marked with a crop and slit in the right, and a crop in the left ear; the other is a lamb, unmarked. All the above sheep are white. Posted, and appraised to 1l. 18s.

WILLIAM CARTER.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD

FOR taking, and delivering to the subscriber, CÆSAR, a remarkable likely *Virginia* born negro man, about 22 or 23 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, has rather a sulky countenance, and lost 2 of his upper teeth; had on, and took with him, a dark *Virginia* cloth coat, with an under jacket of fearnought, 3 or 4 brown linen shirts, crimson cloth breeches, and rolls trousers, blue yarn stockings, a pair of shoes, he wore a hat, which he is fond of cocking three ways. As I lately purchased him of *Mr. Holt Richeson* of *King William* county, I have some suspicion he may be gone that way, but as he has a brother belonging to one *Mr. Ellington*, of *Amelia*, who as often absconds as himself, it is possible he may be lurking about there. I will give the above reward to the person who will deliver him to me, or 20s. if he be confined in the county prison where he is taken, or elsewhere, and notice given to

WILLIAM DANDRIDGE, junior.

YORK, *November* 12, 1774.

For SALE,

MY DWELLINGHOUSE, &c. in *York* town. Five years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond (with approved security) bearing interest from the time the bargain is concluded upon.

tf J. H. NORTON.

RUN away, about the middle of *September*, a negro fellow named JACK, about 35 years old, and about 4 feet 8 or 9 inches high, blind of one eye, and is cloathed as negroes generally are. TEN SHILLINGS will be given to any person that will bring him to me, near *Williamsburg*.

ANDREW ESTAVE.

NEW YORK, *July* 27, 1774.

FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of *June* last past a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum in half johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at *Quebec*, and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of *England*, about 6 feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark, keen eyes, and pitted with the smallpox, of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, and has some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in *Boston*, from whence he removed to *Quebec*, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in *Newcastle*, *Virginia*, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board captain *John F. Puym*, for *Albany*, and took with him a blue cassimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of clothes. Whoever secures the said *Joseph Thorp* in any of his majesty's gaols on this continent shall be entitled to ten *per cent.* on the sum recovered, and the above reward of 50l. when convicted. Apply to *Cuson* and *Seton* of *New York*, *Joseph Wharton*, junior, of *Philadelphia*, *Robert Christie* of *Baltimore*, *James Gibson* and company of *Virginia*, *John Bondfield* of *Quebec*, *Malatiah Bourne*, or *John Rowe*, of *Boston*. It is requested of those who may have seen this *Joseph Thorp* since the 19th of *June* last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons, or *Greenwood*, *Ritson*, and *Mash*, in *Norfolk*, or to *Mr. Robert Pleasants* and company, at *Four Mile* creek, *Henrico* county; the favour will be gratefully acknowledged. All masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him off the continent.

PURSUANT to a decree of the honourable the general court, and by letter of attorney from colonel *George Mercer*, of *Virginia*, now in *London*, will be sold, at public auction, about 3500 acres of LAND, in the county of *Loudoun*, near *Wiff's* ordinary, about 12 miles from *Leesburg*, 40 from *Alexandria*, and 35 from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This land is well known by the description of the *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile. Also 6500 acres on *Shanandoah* river, in the county of *Frederick*, opposite to *Snicker's* ordinary, and binding on the river about 7 miles. As this tract is part of a survey, one of the first in that part of the colony, its quality cannot be questioned; it is well watered, will admit of 2 mills on land streams, and others on the river. There are now in it 6 plantations, well improved for cropping, 110 slaves, and very large and choice stocks of horses (some of the dray breed) black cattle, hogs, and sheep, which, together with the crops of corn and wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 barrels, and 5000 bushels) will be sold, on the premises, on the 24th of *November* next, or next fair day. The *Loudoun* lands will be sold at *Wiff's* ordinary on the 21st day of the same month, and both tracts laid off in lots to suit every purchaser, who may see them by applying to *Mr. Francis Peyton*, living near the *Loudoun* lands, and Mr. *William Dawson*, who resides on the *Shanandoah* tract. Among the slaves are 2 good blacksmiths, 2 carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful waggoner. The aged black cattle and grown hogs will be fattened for slaughter. Purchasers above 25l. will be allowed credit for 12 months, on giving bond and security to the subscribers, who will be prepared to make conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE,

tf GEORGE WASHINGTON.

TO BE RENTED,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR, OR FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

BELVOIR,

THE beautiful seat of the honourable George William Fairfax, esquire, lying upon Potowmack river, in Fairfax county, about 14 miles below Alexandria. The mansion house is of brick, two story high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage upon the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below; convenient offices, stables, and coach house, adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these improvements are, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded, in a manner, by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel Washington, who lives near the premises, or of me, in Berkeley county,

tf FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

FOR SALE,

NINE hundred and forty acres of valuable land, lying on both sides of Contrary River, in Louisa, with three plantations thereon, two of which has sufficient houses for overseers and negroes; the other is improved with all necessary buildings, and orchards of all kinds, fit for the reception of a gentleman, the houses being finished in the best manner. This tract is well timbered and watered, lies within 32 miles of Fredericksburg, and 43 of Page's warehouse; there are at least 400 acres of low grounds, of the best soil, 300 of which are now to cut. The three plantations are under good fences, and in good order to work 12 or 15 hands. Robert Fleming, John Massey, and John Lain, are now in possession of the plantations, who will shew the land to any person inclinable to purchase, and Major Thomas John son will agree with them for the price. The above tract is esteemed the most valuable in Louisa for growing corn, wheat, or tobacco, and situated in the best range for stock of any below the great mountains.

(tf 1*)

FOR SALE, AND VERY CHEAP,

A PLANTATION in good order for cropping, none of the land having been cleared above six years, with all necessary houses, quite new, together with 1500 acres of exceeding rich land, the soil of which is so good that it will bring large tobacco for five or six years without dung. I have made on this plantation above three thousand pounds of tobacco per share. The place is very healthy, and has a fine range for stock. This land lies in the lower end of Buckingham county, near to Appomattox river, on each side of Great Ducker's and Mayo creeks. Tobacco has been carried above this land near to Petersburg by water, and last month, in the dry weather, two canoe loads of wheat were carried near to Petersburg, and the canoes brought back; they were loaded but a little below this land. I make no doubt but Appomattox river will be soon cleared, and then the expence of sending wheat, tobacco, &c. will be trifling. Any person inclinable to purchase will see, by the produce of the land, that it is exceeding rich. I really do not know any better high land in the colony. This tract of land is well timbered, and has excellent water on it. I do not know a better place for a merchant mill than is on Ducker's creek. People are going much on raising wheat in these parts, and a good mill would be very advantageous to the owner. Also another tract of land of 826 acres, in Albemarle county, I believe about ten miles from the courthouse, joining Mr. James Harris and the quarters of Mr. John Winston. On this land is a small plantation, a good apple orchard, &c. The land is good, and my price so low, that I am convinced any person who viewed either of the above tracts of land would not hesitate to give the price I shall ask. Neither of these tracts are under any incumbrance whatsoever. A reasonable time of payment will be allowed.

tf ANTHONY WINSTON.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twelve thousand acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in Amherst county, whereon are several plantations and improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty hands. There is on this land for sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a stone dam and a pair of good COLOGNE MILLSTONES, which mill has for two years past got upwards of 100 barrels of toll corn, and is situated on a never failing stream. The land will be shewn by William Womack, who lives at one of the plantations, and the prices of the land made known by him. One or two years credit will be allowed, interest being paid for the second year, and also for the first, if the money is not paid agreeable to contract. The land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel William Cabell, at the expence of the purchaser. Deeds will be made, upon bond and approved security being given, either to Call, William Cabell, or the subscriber. Six per cent. discount will be allowed for ready money, or good merchants notes. If any person would chuse to exchange lands in the lower part of the country, on or near some navigable river, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.